

UNIVERSITY ADMIT ELIGIBILITY PREDICTOR

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Prior Knowledge:

Supervised and Unsupervised learning:

Supervised and Unsupervised learning are the two techniques of machine learning. But both the techniques are used in different scenarios and with different datasets.

Supervised Machine Learning:

Supervised learning is a machine learning method in which models are trained using labeled data. In supervised learning, models need to find the mapping function to map the input variable (X) with the output variable (Y).

Supervised learning needs supervision to train the model, which is similar to as a student learns things in the presence of a teacher. Supervised learning can be used for two types of problems: **Classification** and **Regression**.

Unsupervised Machine Learning:

Unsupervised learning is another machine learning method in which patterns inferred from the

unlabeled input data. The goal of unsupervised learning is to find the structure and patterns from the input data. Unsupervised learning does not need any supervision. Instead, it finds patterns from the data by its own.

Unsupervised learning can be used for two types of problems: **Clustering** and **Association**.

Regression:

Regression is a technique for investigating the relationship between independent variables or features and a dependent variable or outcome. It's used as a method for predictive modelling in machine learning, in which an algorithm is used to predict continuous outcomes.

Data visualization:

Data visualization is the graphical representation of information and data. By using visual elements like charts, graphs, and maps, data visualization tools provide an accessible way to see and understand trends, outliers, and patterns in data. Additionally, it provides an excellent way for employees or business owners to present data to non-technical audiences without confusion. In the world of Big Data, data visualization tools and technologies are essential to analyze massive amounts of information and make data-driven decisions.

Flask:

Flask is a micro web framework written in Python. It is classified as a microframework because it does not require particular tools or libraries. It has no database abstraction layer, form validation, or any other components where pre-existing third-party libraries provide common functions.